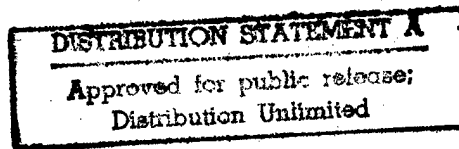


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1437

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2 August 1983

USSR REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL

PRIMAKOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S., ISRAELI MOTIVES IN LEBANON INVASION

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 23, 7 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Interview of Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent: "The Lebanese Tragedy and its Sources"]

[Text] [Question] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, how do you assess the present situation in Lebanon, particularly in connection with the visit to the Near East by the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

[Answer] The situation in Lebanon and around it continues to be extremely tense. Israeli troops continue the occupation of this long-suffering country and are intensifying military preparations against Syria. The United States is providing full support to the expansionist plans of the Israeli leadership.

The purpose of these efforts is obvious--to retain the Israeli military presence in Lebanon, to strengthen the U.S. position in this country and in the Near East as a whole and to wrench yet another country from the Arab ranks opposing Israel's expansionism.

[Question] Please tell us the story of Israel's preparation for aggression in Lebanon.

[Answer] Prior to the start of the Israeli aggression in June 1982, Lebanon was practically the only territory where armed detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement (PDS) were stationed. The Palestinians in the course of 11 months (since June 1981) strictly observed the agreement of a cease fire with Israel. The cease-fire agreement, reached through indirect contacts of the parties, was not secured by a corresponding document, but there was not a single case of its violation on the initiative of the Palestinians, while Begin required an excuse for violating the sovereignty of Lebanon for the purpose of "fighting the terrorists."

Propaganda of the necessity of invasion was actually conducted around several cases. On 3 April, an Israeli diplomat was killed in Paris, on 21 April an Israeli officer was killed on the territory of Lebanon as the result of an exploding mine. No one knew when and by whom it had been placed, but it served in particular as an excuse for a decision by the Israeli cabinet to subject Beirut to massive bombing on 21 April 1982. A similar case served as an excuse for the bombing of Damura and the environs of Sidon on 9 May.

On 5 July, the Israeli ambassador was severely wounded in London. The Palestine Liberation Movement immediately declared its noninvolvement, which fact was officially confirmed by Scotland Yard conducting the investigation and subsequently by the prime minister of England Thatcher. But Begin and Sharon did not wish to heed such statements.

The origin of different explosions and instances of sabotage is a most complex question. First of all the Palestine Resistance Movement is nonhomogeneous. Operational methods tend to vary for the different groups, some of which are not under the control of the PLO and can serve as elements of subversive activity of imperialist intelligence services of all kinds. Others are created directly on occupied territories and respond to Israeli terror and repression. Cases are also known of acts carried out by individuals who are in no way connected with any Palestinian organizations. Finally, one knows on this plane of the provocative activity of Israeli special services.

In this connection, terroristic groups of Abu Nidal have been widely heard of. The official representative of the PLO has stated that he is a "renegade who has sold out to Israeli intelligence." A group of Abu Nidal has had attributed to it an attempt on the life of Sh. Argov, the Israeli ambassador in London. This served as a pretext for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June 1982.

[Question] A great deal has been written throughout the world on the support and aid of the United States of Israeli aggression. What if there had not been such aid and support?

[Answer] Israel would have never decided on a large-scale invasion of Lebanon, which is so unpopular even in the West, without a green light from the U.S. administration. A prominent Israeli journalist, Urie Avneri, the editor of a popular weekly in the country, wrote in one of the first commentaries following the onset of the invasion of Lebanon: "A war of such a size would be impossible without American assistance at all levels: political, military and propagandist.... No Israeli government could afford to take such a risk even under the conditions of an attack on the part of international public opinion without first making sure that the Americans would impose a veto on any undesirable resolution presented at the UN and would do this as long as necessary for continuation of the operation. No Israeli government could send its army with its costly equipment into an engagement of such a scale without being certain of the replacement of all lost armaments and assurance of massive deliveries of spare parts...."

[Question] What are the aims pursued by Washington in encouraging Israel's aggression?

[Answer] Among the Israeli leadership planning this attack and the Americans there was a significant sphere of coinciding interests.

First, destruction of the PLO, which at that time presented a serious problem even for U.S. policy: on the one hand, the PLO was strengthening its international positions, especially in the camp of the two chief partners and

competitors of the United States--Western Europe and Japan, and on the other any relations of the United States with the PLO would serve as a hindrance to the "strategic alliance" of the United States with Israel and would create internal political difficulties for Reagan's administration.

Second, weakening of Syria, which has played an increasingly active role in the struggle against Israeli expansionism and at the same time an antiimperialist role in the Near East.

Third, "stabilization" of the situation in Lebanon headed by the dominating phalangist forces without the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Syrian troops on the territory of this country; it was no accident that the invasion of Lebanon was carried out on the eve of the presidential elections in this country--clearly, Israel not only decided to exert an influence in this manner in determination of the candidate as the new president but was even more interested in an alliance with itself of rightist Christian groups in Lebanon, which in general was in accord with the interests of the United States.

Fourth, creation of conditions for expansion of the limits of permanent American military presence in the region: after American airborne landing forces in accordance with the Camp David agreement became the backbone of the international forces in the Sinai, South Lebanon could be designated as the next area of deployment of an American military unit.

[Question] Most of the world's countries have recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization. For all practical purposes, the United States and Israel remain at the present time the only "principled" opponents of such recognition. What are these "principles?"

[Answer] The United States has repeatedly "explained" its refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization on the ground that it does "not accept" Resolution No 242 of the UN Security Council, and Israel similarly does not recognize it. On 25 July, during a pause in the Israeli bombing of Beirut, a group of American Congressmen visited Y. Arafat, who signed and turned over to them a document on the agreement of the PLO to all UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. As one might have expected, the U.S. administration did not respond to this step of the PLO leader.

At the same time, the Palestinians enhanced their constructive policy in their approach to a Near-Eastern settlement. After their evacuation from Beirut, Y. Arafat on 6 September participated in a conference of heads of Arab states in Fez (Egypt and Libya were not present), which unanimously, including the PLO, advanced an Arab settlement plan providing for the removal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem; elimination of settlements established by Israel on occupied territories following 1967; the creation of an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership; guarantee by the UN Security Council of observance of peace between all the countries of this region, including the independent Palestinian state.

For the first time such a plan was adopted on an all-Arab level that included a peace agreement with Israel.

[Question] Washington has repeatedly declared its desire for a just settlement of the Near-East conflict. What is the true position of the United States?

[Answer] If the United States were interested in a just peace, which, however, would undermine the expansionist territorial aspirations of the Israeli leadership, it would have positively responded to the proposals formulated in Fez. The Soviet Union, as we know, has supported the Arab plan of settlement.

But Washington has acted otherwise. On 1 September, on the eve of an all-Arab conference at the highest level in Fez, when on the basis of information obtained from Arab countries, it was already clear to the White House that the chiefs of the Arab states would take a generally constructive position not without the influence of the PLO, President Reagan quite unexpectedly for all political observers announced his own plan which included in itself a number of proposals that were absolutely incompatible with the Arab plan and which were manifestly aimed at its breakdown or at the very least at a sharp weakening of its effectiveness.

Israel, of course, came out against the Arab plan adopted in Fez. The Israeli leadership also came out against Reagan's plan. But this should not delude anyone. The frantic extremists of the type of Begin and Sharon, of course, did not reject Reagan's plan because it denied a Palestinian state or did not demand the elimination of Israeli settlements on occupied territories but because it directly and openly failed to create conditions for their annexation by Israel.

[Question] What is the "logic" of Israeli policy toward the occupied lands?

[Answer] The credo of Begin and his Herut Party as well as of the Likud coalition headed by him that came to power in Israeli in 1977 has always been the same in regard to occupied Arab lands--annexation. Judea and Samaria--the names which the Begin leadership calls the occupied territories of the West Bank--they consider to be a part of "Great Israel." There is no lack and there has never been any lack of references to the "historical rights" of Israelites to these lands on the basis of the fact that they together with other peoples lived here 2,000 years ago. At the same time, naturally, no one of the Israeli leadership remembers how the demographic situation developed in this region in the last 2,000 years, nor does anyone wish to state the truth of the fact that these territories at the time of the Israeli intervention were exclusively occupied by Palestinian Arabs. Of course, the Israeli leaders "do not point out" the fact that these territories (like other lands seized by Israel in 1948) by a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization of 29 November, creating a juridical basis for the formation of Israel, were clearly and unambiguously put under the "Arab state in Palestine."

The annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights belonging to Syria showed in reality that the Israeli leadership absolutely does not consider public opinion and is able to throw impudent challenges to it. For the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, Begin requires a certain amount of preparation.

This preparation does not have for its purpose the "gradual adaptation" of public opinion to the annexationist aims of Israel; it is needed for other reasons: the annexation of these territories could in a short time lead to a dual national character of the state of Israel: about 1.5 million Palestinians reside on the occupied territories of the West bank and in the area of Ghaza and another 0.5 million on Israel's own territory; the Israelis number about 3 million. Taking into consideration the rapid growth of the size of the Arab population, the demographic situation in Israel in the case of annexation of densely populated Arab lands seized in 1967 could in the immediate decades ahead develop along an anti-Zionist direction. For this reason, there has arisen the necessity of a "preparatory" stage prior to annexation, during which Begin's group plans to utilize to force out the basic masses of the Palestinian population from the Western Bank and the region of Ghaza.

Taking all this into account, Behin has conducted a policy of "differentiation." All the Arab territories seized in 1967 were conditionally divided into four "categories": first--the Sinai, second--East Jerusalem, third--the relatively sparsely settled Golan Height seized from Syria and fourth--the West Bank and the Ghaza region with their large-size Palestinian population.

Such a policy and practice in regard to colonization of occupied Arab territories resulted in a rapid growth after the Camp David agreement of the number of Israeli settlements on Arab lands, an increasing part of which (both belonging to the Jordanian state and the so-called "noncultivable" lands of interest to Israel from the point of view of "security"--earmarked for Israeli camps and fortified points) were expropriated by Israel.

The position of the Soviet Union in regard to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Lebanon in particular was quite clearly formulated in a statement of TASS wherein it says: "Wringing of hands will not settle the problem of Lebanon. For peace to come to the long-suffering Lebanese land, it first of all will be necessary to completely remove the troops of the aggressor therefrom..."

"The Soviet Union is for a single Lebanon, for the restoration of its sovereignty and the ensuring of independence and territorial integrity."

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INTERNATIONAL

BALTIC COUNTRIES HOLD CONFERENCE IN TALLINN

Proceedings of Conference

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 p 3

[Article: "Make the Baltic a Sea of Peace -- the Fighting Challenge of the Trade Union Movement"]

[Text] The responsibility of trade unions in the struggle against the arms race and nuclear disaster, the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and social assurance -- that is the topic of the 24th Worker Conference of countries of the Baltic Sea, Norway, and Iceland which opened in Tallinn on 1 June. About 300 delegates and participants in the peace trip, representing more than 140 million trade union members in nine European countries, are taking part in the conference.

The opening ceremony of the international meeting was held in the Union House. In his introductory talk H. Hanns, chairman of the Standing Committee of Worker Conferences, expressed the deep gratitude of conference participants to the trade unions of the USSR and Estonian SSR for the possibility of holding the present meeting in Tallinn.

We are glad that we are holding our conference in a country where the struggle to secure peace has been a very important objective for more than 60 years already, he said.

J. Nemoudry, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the audience on behalf of the Federation. He noted that the federation is the child of the unity of the working people and their trade unions, forged in joint struggle against fascist barbarism. Since the day of its founding the World Federation of Trade Unions has fought in one rank with all progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and racism, for peace and social progress. The federation tries to make the greatest possible contribution to protecting the rights and interests of the working people and to all actions in support of peace and solidarity among the world's peoples.

The 10th World Congress of Trade Unions emphasized the direct tie that exists between the struggle of the working people and peoples of the world for peace and disarmament and the struggle against the repercussions of the capitalist crisis, against the lethal policies of the transnational corporations, against backwardness, and for the establishment of a new economic order in the world and economic and social progress.

That is why we feel special satisfaction in the fact that the movement of trade union fighters for peace is broadening every day. It includes men, women, young people and old of the most diverse political, religious, and philosophical convictions.

The 35th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, held in Nicosia in April of this year, discussed the question of how to link the international movement for peace closely with consideration of socioeconomic problems and with the struggle against growing unemployment and for the establishment of a new economic order in the interests of the working people. After all, in the contemporary world more than 1 million dollars is spent every minute to build new and more sophisticated types of weapons. And what an enormous danger the new nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries represent! It is for precisely this reason that the World Federation of Trade Unions firmly condemns the plans of the American administration and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, weapons that threaten the most precious thing that people have, their lives.

Upholding loyalty to its traditions and principles and aware of the intensified danger of war in connection with the activation of imperialist forces, at the last session of its General Council the World Federation of Trade Unions decided to begin an international trade union campaign against the nuclear threat, for peace and disarmament. We call on the working people of all countries to take part in this movement. After all, every one of us understands that nuclear war makes no distinctions among its victims. It destroys everything that is living.

The federation, Ja. Nemoudiry said, gives careful attention to all the activities of the trade union movement in the countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland. Your struggle for peace and social progress is echoed throughout the world. He expressed confidence that the meeting in Tallinn would be one more important step toward improving mutual understanding among peoples.

Then the delegates and participants at the congress greeted A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. He emphasized that for the working people of the republic, as for all Soviet people, the struggle against the threat of nuclear war is a struggle for the future of the entire human race, for the happiness of every person. Therefore, we can understand and sympathize with the yearning of the peoples of the European countries to normalize the situation in Europe and prevent it from becoming the arena of a future war. We believe that everything must be done to rid the continent of nuclear weapons and we support the initiatives to create non-nuclear zones. We support the idea that Europe should not only have no medium-range weapons, but no nuclear weapons at all: not medium-range, not tactical, and not any other. We are for a Europe of good neighborly relations, a continent of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

This meeting in Tallinn is vivid evidence of the fact that the trade unions of the Baltic countries and Norway and Iceland are filled with determination to defend peace and apply all their efforts to alleviate the international situation and bolster peace and security, said A. Ryuytel'. On behalf of the entire population of Soviet Estonia he wished the participants at the conference success and fruitful work for the benefit of international peace.

K. Matskyavichyus, head of the Soviet delegation and secretary of the AUCCTU, presented a report.

Progressive Soviet society and the working people of our country sincerely welcome the delegates and guests of this representative meeting, the speaker noted. The issues brought up for discussion by the conference touch vitally important interests of working people and reflect the need to join the forces of the working class of all countries in the struggle for peace and social progress.

A quarter of a century separates us from our first meeting, which took place in Rostock, East Germany in 1958. Looking back at the path we have traveled, it can be said with confidence that worker conferences had become an important forum for the working people and trade unions of the Northern European countries. They have served and continue to serve the cause of peace and friendship among peoples of the region. They have been and remain a place of interested dialogue by trade unions with different orientations and international affiliations, a place for useful communication between working people of countries with different social systems.

The worker conferences invariably devote paramount attention to the problems of disarmament and avoiding nuclear war. These questions have become especially critical today. The working people of various countries are deeply alarmed by the current situation in the world and the growing arms race. Millions of people are asking why this is happening, and who is to blame. We know that different answers are given to this question. But there is just one true answer: with the appearance of nuclear weapons two opposed approaches to them were defined and have already faced one another for about 40 years. One is characterized by a desire to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons, thus ridding the human race of the threat of destruction. This is the line of the Soviet Union, the socialist community as a whole, and all the progressive forces on the planet. The other is dictated by the intention to gain military superiority by steadily building up nuclear weapons and creating new classes and systems of weapons of mass destruction. This is the line of the United States and its NATO allies.

The White House tries to justify its vigorous military preparations by referring to a so-called Soviet military threat. But who is threatening whom if the United States maintains 12,000 nuclear warheads abroad while the USSR does not have a single nuclear missile in any other country? Who is threatening whom if the Reagan administration is trying to deploy almost 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe while the Soviet Union calls for both sides to completely renounce all forms of nuclear weapons aimed at Europe?

Our country does not threaten anyone. There is no kind of weapon, the speaker emphasized, about which the USSR is not ready to conduct negotiations on reducing or banning. The proposals made by the Soviet Union, and there are some 150 of them, cover practically all types of weapons and also measures of trust necessary to lower the intensity of the military standoff. It was our country which unilaterally assumed the obligation not to use nuclear weapons first. The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's and the initiatives presented in speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov all illustrate the constructive position of the USSR on the issues of disarmament and bolstering peace. This position is based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The proposal formulated in the Prague declaration in January of this year on conclusion of a treaty mutually banning the use of military force and upholding peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO is evidence of the socialist countries' responsible approach to questions of halting the arms race and preventing war. The participants in the Prague conference -- and they were the top leaders of the socialist countries -- also noted the pressing need to discuss proposals on creating non-nuclear zones in northern Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of the continent. Three weeks ago our country again announced its support of Finland's proposal to make Northern Europe a non-nuclear zone. The Soviet Union declared it is ready to assume the obligation of not using nuclear weapons against those countries of Northern Europe which participate in the zone, the speaker recalled.

What do the imperialists put against this? A build-up of the arms race, development of qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction, instigating unprincipled aggressive actions, and the language of sanctions and pressure.

The antiwar movement is a convincing answer by the broad masses of people to the policy of preparing for war. It has now become a significant factor, assuming such large scope chiefly in Europe, but also recently in the United States, that parties, parliaments, and governments are forced to take it into account. The trade unions, the largest organizations of working people, are playing an increasingly active part in this movement. That is natural, because successful performance of their primary task -- defending the socioeconomic interests of the working people -- is more closely and inseparably linked to the struggle against the arms race and the policy of preparing for war than ever before. After all, to protect the interests of the working person means above all to insure a peaceful tomorrow, and to remove the burden of exorbitant military expenditures. That is why the struggle for peace and disarmament today is becoming one of the most important tasks of all trade union organizations regardless of their political orientation. This is precisely the starting point for the international activity of the Soviet trade unions and the central trade unions of the other socialist countries.

The working people of our country take an active part in the movement of Soviet supporters of peace and in mass actions in support of efforts aimed at stopping the arms race. In May and June 1982 alone more than 20,000 demonstrations and political meetings in which more than 60 million people participated were held in the Soviet Union. Working people came out for the 2nd special session of the U. N. General Assembly on disarmament to adopt constructive and effective solutions and, expressing their will, the AUCCTU sent an appropriate appeal to the U. N. The day of trade union actions for peace, held on 1 September in response to the appeal of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions, was widely celebrated in our country. The working people contributed part of the money they earned that day to the Soviet Peace Fund, the head of the Soviet delegation recalled.

The need for joint antiwar actions by trade unions is obvious, especially today and especially in Europe. We are convinced that trade unions should set aside all disagreements when the question is preservation of peace and eliminating the threat of war. The interests of those the unions are expected to protect, the interests of the working people, demand this.

The workers of the Soviet Union are not indifferent to the concerns and fears of their class brothers in the capitalist countries. The common goals of laboring people have been and remain the basis for unity of action and proletarian solidarity among the trade unions of all orientations. The unity of laboring people is even more essential under conditions where capitalists are attaching increasing importance to coordinating their efforts on an international scale against working people and their trade unions. Soviet trade unions have in the past and continue today to call for strengthening and developing cooperation with Western trade unions, supporting their actions against the predatory policies of the monopolies. The four European trade union conferences have been important mileposts in the work of consolidating and unifying the actions of European trade unions. These conferences demonstrated the real possibility of solving important problems and showed the prospects for expanding and deepening mutual understanding, contacts, and fruitful exchange of experience on timely socioeconomic problems.

The history of the world's first socialist state is a vivid and concrete example of embodiment of the ideals of social equality in reality. In a historically short period of time an enormous agrarian country was turned into a country with highly developed industry and collectivized agriculture. With the establishment of a new way of life in our country relations of equality, collectivism, and comradesly mutual help took shape and the moral-political unity of the people became established.

Trade unions occupy one of the main places in the system of socialist democracy. In the USSR trade unions bring together 99 percent of the working people, or more than 132 million. Soviet trade unions recognize their great responsibility in deciding questions of social development, insuring normal and effective operation of the economy and satisfying the needs of working people, as well as defending their interests. The working practice of trade unions in the USSR and other socialist countries illustrates that it is precisely under socialism that the principles of trade union freedoms and the fundamental rights and guarantees of working people and their organizations as formulated in international conventions and agreements are most fully implemented. It is in these trade unions that the goals emblazoned on the banner of the world progressive trade union movement are being successfully realized.

The pressing problems of activity by Soviet trade unions today arise from the plans for economic and social development of the country in 1981-1985 and for the period until 1990. The principal challenge of our current, 11th Five-Year Plan is to insure a continued rise in the well-being of Soviet people on the basis of stable, consistent national economic growth, acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and transition of the economy to an intensive footing. The growing role of Soviet trade unions in meeting these challenges finds expression in a significant intensification of monitoring the handling of questions of labor and everyday life and broader participation by the unions in planning and managing production, selection and placement of personnel, and efficient use of enterprise capital.

It is a symbolic coincidence, the speaker said, that the present conference is taking place on the International Day for Defense of Children. But it is not symbolism, it is profound logic for our forum to deal with the noble cause of protecting the youth of the human race. The topic of the conference

contains words about implementing the human right to life. This means the right to want a happy, peaceful future for our sons and daughters. But this right is inseparably linked with the sacred obligation to struggle against everything that threatens life, that steals it, and puts the very cradle of the human race, our native planet Earth, at risk.

In conclusion K. Matskyavichyus called on participants at the congress to actively carry out the slogan written 25 years ago on the banner of the Worker Conferences -- "Make the Baltic Sea a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation!" By realizing this slogan in concrete deeds we will set a fine example for the trade unions and the working people of other regions and inspire laboring people all over the planet to continue stepping up activities to achieve unity on a class, anti-imperialist, antimilitaristic basis, the leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized.

Trade unions are becoming an increasingly significant force in the struggle for peace -- this idea was heard in the statements by all participants in the debates which began under the direction of N. Yuganson, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and chairman of the Trade Union Council of Estonia.

G. Bousche, a member of the board of directors of the printing workers union from the city of Hannover in West Germany, emphasized that there is no force on earth which the international solidarity of the workers cannot overcome. After all, everything that our civilization has achieved has been built by working people.

In the socialist countries the working person is given broad rights and opportunities to participate actively in building his society, take a part in governing the affairs of state and production, and exercise an authoritative influence on the development of the country's political, social, and cultural life, noted Ja. Malecki, chairman of the trade union committee of the port of Szczecin in Poland, J. Scholtz, chairman of the regional board of directors of a trade union in the city of Rostock in East Germany, and V. Norden, Hero of Socialist Labor and worker at the Kekhra Pulp and Paper Plant.

The conference participants from Finland were P. Salonen, chairman of the council of representatives of the Central Trade Union Association, and M. Mekhtomaa, fiduciary and member of the board of directors of the metalworkers trade union. They told of the importance of further development of good neighbor relations with the Soviet Union, the author of many peace initiatives. G. Siebert of West Germany, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of Worker Conferences of the Countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland, said that the supporters of so-called balanced criticism were causing great harm to the international peace movement. They forget that historically and politically the capitalist countries have always been the aggressive party.

Countries with different sociopolitical systems can have different views on settling the problems that face them. But this does not mean that international contradictions should be resolved from a position of strength, stated R. Halvorsen, a member of the leadership of the Norwegian Peace Committee, F. Iversen, chairman of the Unified Trade Union Organization of Alborg, Denmark, and I. Noren, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the Workers Conferences from Sweden.

Participants at the conference emphasized the important role of the mass information media in correctly orienting public opinion. The most monstrous lies are now being spread by certain circles in the West. Exposing the myths of the threat from the East is a challenge which all participants of the trade union movement for peace must face every day.

H. Everaas, chairman of the trade union of specialized workers in Oslo and suburbs (Norway), observed that we cannot forget that there is an indestructible link between the large monopoly capitalists and the aggressive war machine. Businessmen who invest their capital in arms production are making fabulous profits.

F. Bochow, East Germany, Secretary of the Central Board of Directors of the Unified Free German Trade Unions, said that we cannot forget that Europe has been living in peace for 38 years now, and a good deal of credit for this goes to those who support and fight for detente.

Participants in the discussion observed that the peace trip conducted under the slogan "Make the Baltic Sea a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation!" showed that the inhabitants of Europe do not want our continent to become a nuclear wasteland. For this reason, V. Hansen of Denmark, chairman of the Committee on Cooperation for Peace and Security, said that all European countries must wage a struggle against a new round in the arms race, a dangerous idea based on the possibility of delivering a first nuclear strike.

We must strive for a universal freeze on nuclear arsenals and oppose the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their testing. The trade unions should support all proposals banning the first use of nuclear weapons and use all international forums for this purpose -- this was the statement of T. Benedictson of Iceland, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of Worker Conferences, A. Schlotter, authorized representative of the trade union of port workers of the city of Hamburg, West Germany, and P. Ensen, a representative of Danish youth organizations.

The participants in the discussion stressed that we must struggle to create non-nuclear zones in Europe. All progressive people on the continent should strive for this goal.

On the same day the participants in the international conference visited the Palace of Culture imeni Ja. Tomp where amateur performers of the Estonian trade unions put on a concert for them.

While there they saw a photo exhibition entitled "Trade Unions of the Land of Soviets." It was prepared by the AUCCTU together with the TASS photo chronicle and tells of the main spheres of activity of Soviet trade unions. A large section of the exhibit is dedicated to the struggle of Soviet working people and USSR trade unions for peace.

Closing of Conference

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Forum of Peace and Friendship"]

[Text] On 2 June the 24th Worker Conference of Countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland completed its work in Tallinn. About 300 delegates representing more than 140 million trade union members in East Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Poland, the USSR, Finland, West Germany, and Sweden took part in it. The participants at the conference unanimously adopted a declaration to workers, activists of the trade union movement, and all working people -- to all who support peace. The declaration was discussed in all the delegations at the conference. Those attending the forum of peace and friendship enthusiastically welcomed the proposal of members of the editorial commission to send a telegram of greeting to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, against Nuclear War.

Elections to the governing body, the Standing Committee of Worker Conferences of the countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland, were held.

H. Hanns of East Germany, member of the Presidium of the Central Board of Directors of the Association of Free German Trade Unions, was re-elected chairman of the Standing Committee. Speaking to the audience H. Hanns observed that the conference, which discussed the issues of the struggle for peace, demonstrated once again that the worker and trade union movement bears great responsibility for insuring security and preserving life on earth. And therefore, the unified actions of the trade unions of different countries are an urgent necessity and important historical challenge. The 24th Worker Conference emphasized that deployment of new medium-range American missiles in Europe must not be allowed, for this would mean a new round in the arms race. We, members of trade unions that join people with different political views and convictions, do not want the fruits of our work to be destroyed, H. Hanns stated. The speaker called on the national trade union organizations of all the countries participating in the conference to broaden their cooperation, continue the practice of conducting European trade union conferences, and do everything possible to see that peace and disarmament become the foundation of mutual relations among states. The chairman of the Standing Committee praised the results of the debates held within the framework of the conference. The discussion, he said, exposed those who harm the cause of peace, who have an interest in war, and who are unleashing the arms race. He sincerely thanked the people for the hospitality which participants at the conference constantly felt during their visit in our country. H. Hanns expressed warm gratitude to the AUCCTU and the Estonian SSR Council of Trade Unions for organizing the international forum well. In conclusion the chairman of the Standing Committee wished all delegates a safe return home and great success in their continued work together.

The conference was declared closed. Red flags and banners were raised in the hall. Appeals for peace on earth rang out in various languages. Participants at the congress warmly congratulated the newly elected members of the Standing Committee.

N. Yuganson, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Trade Unions, and A. Norak, chairman of the Tallinn city executive committee, took part in the work of the final session of the conference.

Declaration Issued by Conference

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Declaration: "Declaration of the 24th Worker Conference of Countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland"]

[Text] From the podium of the 24th Worker Conference of the countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland we appeal to the workers and activists of the trade union movement, to all working people, and to all who support peace. We, the participants of the 24th Worker Conference of the Countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland have gathered in Tallin, capital of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, at a time when tension is growing in the world and the danger of nuclear war is increasing. The movement of working people and all forces who support peace is growing everywhere in the world, including the countries from which we have come.

Our trip of peace which preceded the 24th Worker Conference was an important contribution to stepping up trade union activity in this movement. We view ourselves as an active force in the antiwar and antimissile movement that is growing throughout the world, in particular in Europe, and has an ever-growing influence on the activities of parliaments, governments, and political parties.

Stable and lasting peace is an essential condition for solving the pressing socioeconomic problems of our day such as elimination of unemployment, inflation, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and giving aid to the developing countries.

Therefore, the principal task of the trade unions -- protecting the interests of working people -- is linked to the struggle against the arms race, the struggle for peace today as never before.

Reactionary circles led by the Reagan administration want to change the military-strategic balance. The furious arms race, plans to unleash nuclear war, deployment of nuclear missiles, and increased production of chemical weapons present a mortal danger to all countries and peoples.

We are especially disturbed by the intention to begin deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe this year.

The danger of nuclear war threatens not only Europe, but the entire world. To eliminate it we call for nuclear disarmament in all states that have nuclear weapons, both east and west, on the principles of equality and equal security.

We call for conclusion of a treaty on banning the use of military force and supporting peaceful relations among states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, a treaty that would be open to all countries.

We support the Swedish proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and to establish a non-nuclear zone in Northern Europe in conformity with the proposal of Finland, and proposals for other regions.

We call on the nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has assumed the obligation of not using nuclear weapons first.

We demand positive results at the Geneva talks. The deployment of new missiles in Western Europe or other parts of our continent cannot be permitted. The deadlock at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms must be broken.

We support successful completion of the Madrid meeting and convocation of a conference to strengthen trust, security, and disarmament in Europe.

We support further European trade union conferences and meetings of representatives of national trade union centers with different orientations and international affiliations. We are for calling the 5th European Trade Union Conference at the earliest possible time to discuss the problems of cooperation in the fields of trade and economics in Europe.

The people of the world need peace and mutually advantageous relations among all countries regardless of their social systems. The development of trade and economic cooperation is an important factor in strengthening peace. This corresponds to the wish of all working people.

Peace can be successfully defended only if the working people and all peace-loving forces unite their efforts in the struggle against the danger of nuclear war.

We call on working people and trade unions, regardless of their political orientation and international affiliation:

Let us join in the struggle against the arms race, so that the world may avoid an atomic disaster!

Through our joint actions let us prevent the planned deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe!

We call on the trade union organizations in the countries of the Baltic Sea and Norway and Iceland and their members:

Let 1 September be a day of huge antiwar actions during which steps are taken against the deployment of nuclear missiles and against the arms race!

Let the U. N. disarmament week planned for October be a huge demonstration in favor of preserving peace and disarmament! Come out for joint actions by all trade unions regardless of their orientation and international affiliation in the interests of human rights, the right to live in peace and security.

Let us continue to be true to the slogan of our worker conferences: "The Baltic Sea should be a sea of peace."

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CSO: 1800/1375

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

PETRISHCHEV VISITS ESTONIA—USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production A. Petrishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the republic for several days. He visited the Maardu Chemical Plant and talked with people working at the enterprise. A meeting on questions of further development of phosphorus fertilizer production in the republic was held with his participation. Comrade A. Petrishchev was received by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party K. Vayno and Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers V. Klauson. Comrade Petrishchev was accompanied by comrades V. Kyao and V. Saul. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 May 83 p 1] 11176

MONUMENT TO POET—Tartu, 23 May (ETA)—A monument to Christian Jaak Peterson, the first Estonian lyric poet, now stands in old Vyshgorod, under the ancient lindens and oaks. Estonian poetry began, like a tiny stream, from the verses he wrote. Over the centuries it grew richer and has now become a worthy part of multinational Soviet literature. The poet, who came from the simple people, was attracted to Tartu by his thirst for knowledge. He studied at the university there, and his literary creativity is closely linked to that city. A statue of the poet, cast in bronze (sculptor Ja. Soans and architect A. Murdmaa), has now been installed at Toomemyagi, not far from the former university library. Many citizens of Tartu attended the ceremonial unveiling of the monument yesterday. The ribbon was cut by I. Toome, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and first secretary of the Tartu city committee, I. Lott, republic minister of culture, and N. Preiman, chairman of the Tartu city executive committee. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 May 83 p 1] 11176

NEW MINISTER APPOINTED—Ukase of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet appointing Comrade K. V. Lumi minister of construction of the Estonian SSR. The Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet decrees that Comrade Kharri Val'terovich Lumi be appointed Estonian SSR minister of construction—A. Ryuytel', chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, Tallinn, 31 May 1983 ... Kharri Val'terovich Lumi was born in Tallinn in 1933. He is an Estonian. He became a member of the CPSU in 1965, and is a construction engineer by profession. He has worked as a project supervisor, senior project supervisor, chief engineer of an administration, and manager of construction trusts. Since 1979 he has worked for the executive committee of the Tallinn city Soviet of Peoples Deputies as a deputy chairman and then first deputy chairman. He is a member of the Inspection Commission of the Estonian Communist Party and a deputy to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. He has been awarded the Order of Friendship among peoples and a medal. [Text] [Tallinn SOVIETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 1] 11176

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN INDUSTRY

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 9, May 83 (signed to press 26 Apr 83)
pp 28-29

[Article by V. Chodirev, secretary of the Leningrad obkom of the CPSU: "On Technological Innovation in Industry"]

[Text] The tasks of economic and social development of the Soviet country presented by the 26th Party Congress, November Plenum of the CC CPSU arising directly from the directives of General Secretary of the CC CPSU Yu. V. Andropov are difficult and crucial. Further improvement of the party leadership, constant strengthening of party influence on collectives, and mobilization of working people to achieve high final results are the most important prerequisites for successful accomplishment of the tasks. The Leningrad party organization, numbering around 600,000 communists, utilizes a large arsenal of forms and methods of organization and political work that has been tested by the party and by experience.

Whatever the topic,--whether it is selection, placement, or training of personnel, promotable personnel reserves, qualification for party membership and education of young communists, auditing of management activity and improving performance checking--the obkom, gorkoms, railkoms and primary party organizations are attempting to put into gear such elements that will promote improvement of the situation locally with the greatest efficiency. For this purpose, single-agenda meetings are conducted on the personal contribution of CPSU members in performing the tasks of the five-year plan; presentations are made at bureau and party committee meetings regarding observance of regulatory requirements by communists, and individual discussions at all levels have been integrated into the system.

In view of the tasks set forth, we are continuously working to improve the structure of the party organizations, to adjust it to the economic structure. Formation of single party organizations at associations, partkoms with expanded personnel, and soviets for secretaries proved to be a good practice. Life itself showed the expediency of forming sole party organizations for shops and departments united by common production cycle, for example, the scientific-production complexes and plants at the "Svetlana," "Kirovskii zavod," "Izhorskii zavod" associations. Formation of permanent and temporary

party groups and confirmation of party organizers is being broadly practiced. Particular significance is given to tight coordination of prospective work plans of association party committees with the realization of overall economic and social development plans, which is an important factor in increasing the role of primary party organizations in the accomplishment of planned tasks. The issues of strengthening party influence in working collectives--who are, in the end, responsible for the success of the matter--are the continuous focus of attention of the obkom, gorkoms and raikoms. In the period after the 26th Congress, the activity of 18 local party organizations has been reviewed and discussed only by the bureau of the oblast party committee. In solving the main task of the five-year plan--the task of increasing labor productivity, the Leningrad and oblast party committees are looking for and are utilizing such methods that can help communists to hold a leading role in speeding up scientific and technological progress, in introduction of advanced organization of production methods, and in labor and management.

This can be demonstrated by the party organizations and collectives of the shipbuilding yard imeni A. A. Zhdanov and the scientific-production complex engaged in research and design of power equipment (TsKTI [Central Science, Research, Planning and Design Institute for Boilers and Turbines] imeni I. I. Polzunov): they initiated the movement "Greater output and better quality--with less workers." Members of the party specifically pioneered introduction of this principle. It was their suggestion to introduce a contract at the plant to assemble the ship hull; this permitted to shorten the term of construction by a month and a half with a simultaneous decrease in the number of workers, and to increase labor productivity by almost 20 per cent.

Three-quarters of the party members of the imeni Polzunov plant have their own creative plans. Practically all communists participated actively in working out new standards of scientific research, project operations and the situation for switching subdivisions to contract brigade work. As a result, in two years the number of workers here was reduced by more than 100 persons, increasing research volume by 13 per cent.

The oblast party organization attributes particular significance to carrying out an important economic experiment at five big plants which was initiated in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It is based on the main requirement--to fulfill tasks with the best quality [rating] and with a lesser number of designers and technicians, and simultaneously provide a labor incentive by savings in salary monies. The success of this experiment will have a substantial influence on future increases in the level and quality of the output, and on improved utilization of material and labor resources. The course of the experiment has been placed under strict party control from the very beginning.

It is well known how important it is for the party organizations to define the principal trends in work, to determine, in Lenin's words, the main link in the chain, and to concentrate here all the efforts of the communists and of all working people. In this connection one can refer to the expertise

of the "Nevski zavod" (Nevsky Plant) imeni V. I. Lenin, the collective of which is performing a task of special economic and political importance--it's manufacturing equipment for the main Siberia-Western Europe gas line.

Now a few words about one more type of operation which for a number of years has been firmly ensconced in the oblast party organization. The subject here concerns the systematic informing of communists of the party committees activities top to bottom, which promotes broad awareness of the work of the party organs and promotes further development of intra-party democracy.

Experience shows that a candid conversation about the activity of the supervisory party organ is very useful. The benefit here is mutual. On the one hand, this allows all communists the situation to understand better, and to realize their role in the solution of the common tasks. On the other hand, the obkom, gorkoms, and raikoms have an opportunity to learn more fully about the life of the collectives, to feel its pulse; to get practical advice, or objective criticism and to make corresponding improvements in their work.

People are at the focus of attention of party organizations. Our mutual success depends, in a great extent, on the degree of party influence, on the authority of the communists, and on their relations with the masses in every sector.

A good example of creative search, efficiency, realism, specific aim and clearness of purpose for all of us is the activity of the party Central Committee, the Politbureau and the Central Committee Secreteriat; this activity is a model of the Leninist approach to solving actual pressing issues of economic and cultural construction. The regularly published accounts in the press of the meetings of the CPSU Politburo Central Committee have been met with profound appreciation by Leningraders.

An important event of socio-political life of the nation was an article by Yu. V. Andropov "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Issues of Social Construction in the USSR." It has great theoretical and practical significance and is distinguished by an innovative approach to solving urgent problems. We have placed the study, clarification, and practical implementation of the conclusions and the directives of this most important document at the top of all our organizational and propaganda work. Actively promoting socialist competition, the communists of Leningrad, working people of the city and oblast, will do all possible to make a worthy contribution in realizing the tasks of the November (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and of the directives for the 11th Five-Year plan.

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NATIONAL

RSFSR REGULATIONS ON CRIMINAL PUNISHMENTS ANNOUNCED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 10, May 83 (signed to press 5 May 83)
pp 28-31

[Statute: "Procedure and Conditions for Execution of Criminal Punishments Not Connected With Measures of Corrective Labor"]

[Text] Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. The Law on Execution of Punishments Not Connected With Measures of Corrective Labor

In conformity with the Fundamentals of Corrective Labor Law of the USSR and the Union republics the procedure and conditions for execution of criminal punishment not connected with measures of corrective labor are determined by the laws of the USSR and the laws of the Union republics.

The present Statute defines the procedure and conditions for execution of punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities, fines, public censure, confiscation of property, and deprivation of military or special rank.

The procedure and conditions for execution of punishment not connected with measures of corrective labor established by the criminal laws of the Union republics are determined by the laws of the Union republics.

Article 2. Grounds for Execution of Punishment

The grounds for execution of the punishment enumerated in Article 1 of the present Statute are a court sentence which has taken legal effect.

Article 3. Legal Status of Convicts

Persons sentenced to punishment listed in Article 1 of the present Statute have the duties and enjoys the rights established by law for citizens of the USSR with the restrictions envisioned by law for convicts and those restrictions that follow from the court's sentence and the legally ordained procedure for execution of the particular type of punishment.

The legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR and stateless persons who are sentenced to punishments listed in Article 1 of the present Statute is determined by the law of the USSR which establishes the rights and duties of these persons during their stay in the USSR, with the restrictions envisioned by law for convicts and those restrictions that follow from the court's sentence and the legally established procedure for execution of the particular type of punishment.

Article 4. Procurator Supervision of the Execution of Punishment.

Supervision of compliance with the law in execution of the punishment listed in Article 1 of the present statute is exercised by the General Procurator of the USSR and the procurators subordinate to him in conformity with the USSR Law on the USSR Procuracy.

Chapter II. Procedure and Conditions for Execution and Punishment in the Form of Deprivation of the Right to Occupy Certain Positions or Engage in Certain Activities.

Article 5. Appeal To Execute Sentence on Deprivation of the Right to Occupy Certain Positions or Engage in Certain Activities.

When deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities is given as the principal punishment or as a supplement to punishment not involving loss of freedom, and also in relation to a person convicted but given a suspended sentence if in this case the supplementary punishment is not extended, a copy of the sentence which has taken legal force is sent by the court to the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization where the convicted person works for execution and to the internal affairs agency at the convicted person's place of residence for monitoring execution of this measure of punishment in conformity with Article 8 of the present Statute.

When deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities is given as a supplementary punishment to loss of freedom after the principal sentence has been served or in case of parole or mitigation of punishment the administration of the corrective labor institution sends a copy of the sentence to the internal affairs agency at the convict's place of residence.

If deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities is given as a supplementary punishment to a person sentenced to loss of freedom and given probation with mandatory enlistment in labor or paroled from the place of deprivation of freedom with mandatory enlistment in labor, the agency that is managing execution of the sentence, upon completion of the term of mandatory enlistment in labor, sends a copy of the sentence to the internal affairs agency at the convicted person's place of residence when this punishment has not been executed.

Article 6. Duties of the Administration of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations with Respect to Execution of Sentences of Deprivation of the Right to Occupy Certain Positions and Engage in Certain Activities.

Not later than the day after receiving a copy of the sentence, the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization where the convicted person works breaks off, in the manner established by labor law, the labor contract with a convict who occupies a position or engages in activities for which his right has been taken away. Further the administration enters in the convicted person's labor booklet, in strict conformity with the court's sentence, a record of the grounds on which he was deprived of his rights, for what time, and what position he lost the right to hold and what activities he lost the right to engage in. Notice of this is immediately sent to the court which delivered the sentence and to the appropriate internal affairs agency which is monitoring execution of this measure of punishment.

When a person sentenced to deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activity but whose labor booklet does not have a corresponding entry is accepted for work, the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization, on application by the internal affairs agency that is monitoring execution of this measure of punishment, makes an entry in the labor booklet in strict conformity with the court's sentence concerning the grounds on which he lost his rights, for what time, and what positions he lost the right to hold or what activities he lost the right to engage in.

A person who has served his sentence in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities or has been released from this punishment can, by requesting, have his labor booklet replaced with a duplicate which does not contain the entry about the punishment.

Article 7. Duties of the Administration of Corrective Labor Institutions and Internal Affairs Agencies at the Place of Compulsory Enlistment of Probationers and Parolees in Labor.

While persons sentenced to loss of freedom and a supplementary punishment of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities are serving their term of loss of freedom, the administration of the corrective labor institution cannot use them in jobs which the sentence prohibits them from performing.

Execution of the supplementary punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions and engage in certain activities in relation to persons sentenced to loss of freedom but given probation with mandatory enlistment in labor and persons paroled from the place of loss of freedom with mandatory enlistment in labor is assigned to the internal affairs agencies at the place of mandatory enlistment of the convicted person in labor.

Article 8. Duties of the Internal Affairs Agency To Monitor Execution of Sentences of Deprivation of the Right To Occupy Certain Positions or Engage in Certain Activities.

The internal affairs agency at the place of residence of the convicted person:

monitors compliance by the convicted person with the prohibition envisioned by the court's sentence against occupying certain positions or engaging in certain activities;

checks on performance by the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization of the requirements envisioned by the court's sentence on deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities.

Article 9. Calculating Terms of Execution of Punishment in the Form of Deprivation of the Right To Occupy Certain Positions or Engage in Certain Activities.

The term of execution of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities assigned by the court as the primary punishment or supplementary to a punishment not related to loss of freedom, and also in the case of granting probation or suspension of execution of the sentence for a person convicted and sentenced to loss of freedom, if in this case execution of the supplementary punishment is not postponed, is calculated from the moment that the verdict takes legal force.

When deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities is given as a supplementary punishment to loss of freedom, it applies for the entire time that the convict is at the places of deprivation of freedom and, in addition, for the term established by the sentence. When deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions and engage in certain activities is given as additional punishment to a person given a suspended sentence of loss of freedom and mandatory enlistment in labor, the term of the punishment is calculated from the moment that the mandatory term of work at national economic enterprises or construction sites begins.

The term of additional punishment in the form of the deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities in relation to a person paroled from the places of deprivation of freedom with mandatory enlistment labor is calculated from the moment that the mandatory term of work at the national economic enterprise or construction site begins.

The term of additional punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities in relation to persons sentenced to loss of freedom who have received parole or mitigation of sentence is calculated from the moment that they are released from the places of deprivation of freedom.

Article 10. Consequences of Execution of a Sentence of
Deprivation of the Right To Occupy Certain Positions or
Engage in Certain Activities.

If a person sentenced to deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities takes a job which the sentence has prohibited for him, the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization, either at its own initiative or on information from the internal affairs agency or procurator breaks off the contract with the convict according to the procedures envisioned in labor law.

In the case where a convict sentenced to deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities does engage in such activities, the internal affairs agency takes steps to stop him.

A person sentenced to deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities and the official guilty of failure to execute the court's sentence on deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities bear the liability envisioned by law.

Chapter III. Procedure and Conditions for Execution of Punishment in the
Form of a Fine

Article 11. Appeal to Execute the Sentence Setting a Fine

The Court which has delivered the verdict suggests that the convicted person voluntarily deposit the amount of the fine in a state labor savings bank or institution of the USSR State Bank within a month and warns him that if the fine is not paid it will be collected by mandatory procedures.

Payment of the fine may be postponed or paid by installment according to the procedures established by Union republic law.

Article 12. Mandatory Collection of a Fine.

When the convict does not pay the fine within the established time, execution of punishment in the form of a fine is done on a mandatory basis in the manner and at the time established by the law of the Union republics on the basis of a writ of execution issued by the court which delivered the verdict.

The fine is collected from the personal property of the convict and from his share of jointly held property.

In the case where the convicted person does not have property or this property is inadequate to fully pay the fine it is collected from his wages, other earned incomes, pensions, or stipends.

The property of the convicted person is not subject to being taken for payment if the amount of the collection does not exceed that share of his monthly earnings or other earned income, pensions, or stipends from which, according to law, collection can be made.

Property not subject to confiscation according to the law of the Union republics cannot be taken in collection of a fine.

Article 13. The Agency Which Executes Punishment in the Form of a Fine

Execution of punishment in the form of a fine as the primary punishment or as supplementary punishment in the case of probation is done by the court executors ["ispol'niteli" -- marshals?] of the rayon or city peoples' courts at the place of residence or place of work of the convicted person or at the place where his property is located.

Execution of the punishment in the form of a fine as a supplementary punishment to loss of freedom, exile, and banishment and also for probation (suspended sentence of deprivation of freedom) with mandatory enlistment in labor is done by the court executors of the rayon or city people's courts at the place of residence or place of work of the convicted person, at the place where his property is located, or at the place where the convict served the primary punishment.

Article 14. Consequences of Malicious Evasion of Execution of Punishment in the Form of a Fine.

In the case of malicious evasion by the convicted person of payment of a fine given as the primary punishment, the court may on information from the court executor or at its own initiative substitute for the unpaid part of the fine punishment in the form of corrective labor without deprivation of freedom figuring one month of corrective labor for 20 rubles of fine, but not for a period of longer than two years, in the manner envisioned by the law of the USSR and the Union republics.

Article 15. Completion of Executory Actions.

The writ of execution with a statement that the sentence of a fine has been executed is returned to the court which delivered the verdict.

Chapter IV. The Procedure and Conditions for Execution of Punishment in the Form of Public Censure

Article 16. Execution by the Court of Punishment in the Form of Public Censure.

Execution of punishment in the form of public censure is done by the court which delivered the verdict and involves a public statement by the court of the censure of the guilty person contained in the verdict when it is announced.

Article 17. Publicizing the Verdict Giving Punishment in the Form of Public Censure.

If the verdict envisions publicizing the censure through the press or by other means, when it goes into legal force a copy of the verdict is sent to the court by the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization and the

public organizations at the place of work, study, or residence of the convicted person or to an agency of the press and within one month they notify the court of steps taken. The verdict is brought to the attention of the labor collective at meetings through published newspapers, wall newspapers, and other means.

Chapter V. The Procedure and Conditions for Execution of Punishment in the Form of Confiscation of Property

Article 18. Call to Execute Sentence of Confiscation of Property.

The court which delivered the sentence that envisions confiscation of property as a supplementary punishment, when the verdict takes legal force, sends a writ of execution, a copy of the property inventory, and a copy of the sentence for execution to the court executor and notifies the appropriate financial agency of this. When the file does not contain an inventory of the convict's property a statement that no inventory of property was made is sent.

Article 19. The Agency Which Executes Punishment in the Form of Confiscation of Property.

Execution of punishment in the form of confiscation of property is done by the court executors of rayon or city people's courts at the place where the property is located.

Article 20. Property Subject to Confiscation.

Property that is personally owned by the convicted person is subject to confiscation; this includes his share of jointly owned property and deposits by the convicted person in state labor savings banks and institutions of the USSR State Bank.

Property that is essential for the convicted person himself and his dependents is not subject to confiscation. The list of such property is established by the law of the Union republics.

Disputes over ownership of property subject to confiscation according to the court's verdict are resolved in the manner established by the law of the Union republics.

Article 21. Actions of the Court Executor to Execute the Sentence of Confiscation of Property.

Immediately upon receiving a writ of execution the court executor checks to see that the property indicated in the inventory is available, identifies other property subject to confiscation and compiles an inventory of this property. Where there is a notice that no inventory of property was made, the court executor takes steps to identify the property of the convicted person subject to confiscation and, where such property is found, compiles an inventory of it.

The inventory gives a full and precise description of each object and its distinguishing features (including weight, color, size, and degree of wear). The objects described are put under wraps or sealed and an appropriate notation of this is made in the inventory.

The inventory of property compiled by the court executor is subject to ratification by a people's judge.

The court executor takes necessary steps to preserve property to confiscation and list it in the inventory.

The convicted person's share of jointly held property is determined by the rayon or city people's court for which the court executor works, based on the report of the executor and in the manner envisioned by the law of the Union republics.

Article 22. Turning Confiscated Property over to Financial Agencies.

Confiscated property of the convicted person is turned over to financial agencies after all demands made on it in conformity with the laws of the USSR and Union republics are satisfied. Within the limits of the assets the state is responsible for claims subject to satisfaction out of the confiscated property.

The procedure for turning confiscated property over to financial agencies is established by the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Ministry of Justice.

Article 23. Liability of Third Persons for Concealing or Converting Property Subject to Confiscation.

Enterprises, institutions, organizations, and citizens who have property subject to confiscation are obligated to notify the court or the appropriate financial agency of this.

Persons guilty of concealing or converting such property are charged with criminal liability in conformity with the law.

Article 24. Confiscation of Property Found During Execution of the Sentence.

In those cases where after execution of the sentence with respect to confiscation of all property but before expiration of the time established by law for execution of the guilty verdict it is found that the convicted person has unconfiscated property acquired before delivery of the verdict or acquired later using capital subject to confiscation, the court decides the question of confiscation of the additionally detected property in the manner established by the law of the Union republics for deciding questions related to execution of sentence.

Article 25. Completion of Execution Actions.

After the confiscated property is turned over to financial agencies the writ of execution with a notation that the sentence of confiscation of property has been executed is returned to the court which delivered the verdict.

The financial agencies give the court which delivered the verdict information that confirms execution of the sentence with respect to confiscation of property.

Chapter VI. The Procedure and Conditions for Execution of Punishment in the Form of Deprivation of Military or Special Rank

Article 26. Call To Execute a Sentence for Deprivation of Military or Special Rank and the Actions of Agencies Which Granted These Ranks.

The court which delivered the sentence depriving the convicted person of a military or special rank sends a copy of the verdict, when it takes legal force, to the agency or body that granted the rank.

Upon receiving a copy of the verdict by which the convicted person is deprived of the military or special rank, the body that granted this rank makes an entry in the established manner in appropriate documents that the convicted person is deprived of this rank and takes steps to deprive him of all the rights and benefits related to this rank. It informs the court of its actions.

Article 27. The Procedure and Times for Submitting the Report on Depriving Convicted Persons of Orders, Medals, Honorary Titles, or Military and Other Ranks.

The court which has delivered a verdict that decrees that a report be submitted on depriving the convicted person of an order, medal, or honorary title granted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet or the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union or Autonomous Republic, or depriving him of a military or other rank granted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, or the Council of Ministers of a Union Republic, within five days after the sentence takes legal force sends a report, a copy of the verdict, and also the awards and documents accompanying them to the body which awarded the order or medal to the convicted person or granted him the honorary, military, or other rank. This body notifies the court which delivered the verdict of its decision.

T. Menteshashvili,
Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR
Supreme Soviet

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NATIONAL

CAREER OF I. R. GRIGULEVICH, SOVIET ANTI-RELIGIOUS SPECIALIST, REVIEWED

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 28 Apr 83) pp 206-210

[Article: "On the Occasion of the 70th Birthday of Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences I. R. Grigulevich"]

[Text] On 5 May 1983 the renowned Soviet historian, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, honored figure of science of the RSFSR, Iosif Romual'dovich Grigulevich celebrated his 70th birthday.

The breadth of this scholar's scientific interests is amazing. The history of the countries and peoples of Latin America from the Conquest down to our own days, above all, the national-liberation movements and the revolutionary processes on this continent; the history of the Church--overall as well as specifically regional questions; a critique of bourgeois concepts in foreign ethnography; the exposure of racism in its various "theoretical" and practical manifestations--such in the most general overview is the range of topics which I. R. Grigulevich has worked on and continues to work on.

The first monograph by I. R. Grigulevich (Lavretskiy) was published in 1957. Now, a quarter of a century later, he is the author of 26 books (most of which have been reissued several times both in the USSR as well as in many foreign countries) along with about 300 other works.

I. R. Grigulevich's inherent traits as a researcher were already manifested in his early works: an excellent knowledge of the sources and the literature in many languages, a well-argued exposition of his positions, a party spirit, an irreconcilable attitude toward his ideological opponents, a publicistically sharpened form of setting forth the material, an ability to combine into an integrated picture, it would seem, diverse facts, events, and personalities.

In his book on the Vatican¹ I. R. Grigulevich studied the history of the papacy, the Catholic Church as a whole, and their evolution. He was one of the first in Soviet historical literature to point out how the Catholic Church has responded to new processes in the world--the drawing of millions of people into politics, the growth of their social activity, the expansion of the struggle for peace, against imperialism and aggression--all this had

to be taken into consideration by the Church so that it would not lose its flock and would retain its own influence. It should be noted that a significant portion of the materials on which this book was constructed were put into scientific circulation for the first time.

Analysis of the activities of the Vatican and the Catholic Church as a whole was continued by the author in a number of subsequent books.² A large contribution to the study of religious history was the monograph devoted to the Inquisition.³ In contrast to many works on this topic wherein the activity of the Inquisition is presented only in the European countries, I. R. Grigulevich also elucidated in detail the history of the Inquisition in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of the New World. The author consistently reveals the sinister history of this institution, which remained in existence--as an attenuated but extremely dangerous anachronism--until quite recent times.

Numerous reviews in Soviet and foreign scholarly periodicals noted the great value of this study and its scientific significance.⁴ This work has been translated into Spanish, German, Czech, Hungarian, Japanese, and other languages.

The year 1978 saw the publication of a new book by I. R. Grigulevich⁵ about the Vatican and its masters; it dealt with the changes in the Vatican in recent decades and its role in the modern-day world. I. R. Grigulevich has also devoted many articles, surveys, and essays to the activity of the Catholic Church. These works examine such topics and problems as the contemporary social doctrines of Catholicism; the influence of the Catholic Church in various countries on the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia; clericalism and the labor movement; the Church and science; the Church and the "Third World"; the Church and racism; the Church and progressive changes in the modern-day world; the struggle of believers in conjunction with non-believers against the threat of a world war. These works, as well as other publications by this scholar on the set of problems mentioned above, introduced much that was new in illuminating the activities of the Church in various countries and regions.

I. R. Grigulevich has studied the history of the Catholic Church in all its multi-faceted complexity and in the contradictory quality of its evolution. While closely connected with oligarchic regimes, it has, at the same time, been capable when necessary of reacting flexibly to certain socio-political changes.

A special place in I. R. Grigulevich's scholarly activity is occupied by the history of the Church in Latin America. During the 1970's this scholar completed a general work in three volumes on the history of Latin-American Catholicism, encompassing the period from the colonial times to the present day.⁶

In the volume entitled "The Cross and The Sword" he traces the activity of the Catholic Church in Spanish America from the Conquest to the beginning of

the wars for independence: the role of churchmen in the conquest of the colonies in America, the forced Christianization of the indigenous population, the participation of the clergy in the exploitation of the toiling masses of the colonies, the activity of the Jesuits in the New World (especially in the slave-owning "state" of Paraguay which they created). In characterizing the question of the Church's attitude toward slavery I. R. Grigulevich demonstrated that the Church not only ideologically but also organizationally was one of the principal creators of the institution of slavery in the colonies conquered by Spain. The scholar elucidates in detail such questions as the Church's struggle against freedom of thought and against the liberation movements in Spain's American colonies. I. R. Grigulevich demonstrates the utter invalidity of the panegyric evaluation by clerical and bourgeois historiography of the activity of the Catholic Church in the colonies. At the same time the book does note the positive activity of certain individual members of the clergy: in particular, a significant section is devoted to the outstanding Spanish humanist of the 16th century, Bartolome de las Casas.

In the second part of the trilogy--"The Church and The Oligarchy in Latin America"--I. R. Grigulevich has studied the connections between and the attitude of the Church toward the ruling factions and the state in the various countries of Latin America, beginning with the wars for independence of the Spanish colonies in 1810 and coming down to the Cuban Revolution of 1959. The scholar has devoted particular attention to the Church's policy and activity in Mexico, Cuba, in the countries of Central America, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru; he has elucidated such problems as the opposition between the secular and the ecclesiastical principles, clericalism and democracy in various countries of the continent, the attitude toward the Church on the part of the Communist and labor movements, and that of the Latin-American Marxists. "The nature of the conflict between the Church and the state, which runs through the entire history of the Latin American countries from the wars for independence at the beginning of the last century to the mid-20th century, is to be explained, above all, by its class character," the author emphasizes. "As was also the case in Europe, this conflict was so acute and long-lasting because the Church emerged as an ally of the oligarchy, and it defended the old order."⁷

The third part of this cycle analyzes the new processes and phenomena which have taken place in the Catholic Church in Latin America under the influence of the acute class struggle, social differentiation, and the growing revolutionary process within this region. By the term "insurgent" Church in contemporary Latin America is understood those "Church tendencies, factions, as well as phenomena, acts, and deeds by churchmen, directed against the existing social order, things which do not enjoy the official support of the Church hierarchy and the secular authorities."⁸ The most radical advocates of the "insurgent" Church have come out against the oligarchy and imperialism; they are in favor of socio-political changes. The appearance of "insurgent," "rebellious" churchmen, the progressive participation of believers in the struggle against imperialism, for democracy, for social justice is in conformity with principle, the author emphasizes, as a result

of those changes which have taken place in various spheres of life in the Latin American countries, particularly in the social consciousness of the masses --consisting of many millions of people.

The trilogy on the Latin American Church is an important stage in the development of Soviet historiography both as a history of religion and as a history of the problems of the recent and most recent history of Latin America--a continent which has always been at the center of this scholar's interests.

I. R. Grigulevich is the author of many works on Latin American problems. Let us dwell, first of all, on the works devoted to the history of Cuba--the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. I. R. Grigulevich has written a monograph entitled "The Cultural Revolution in Cuba"⁹--the first and, to this day, the only work on this topic in the USSR or abroad. It characterizes the status of various cultural fields in Cuba prior to 1959 and studies the diverse, complex changes in Cuban culture from 1959 through 1964. I. R. Grigulevich examines the cultural changes on the Island of Freedom in close connection with those cardinal social changes which took place in Cuba during those years: the campaign to eliminate illiteracy (one of the most important components of the Cultural Revolution), school and university reforms, measures to train personnel for all fields of science, technology, and the national economy, the inculcation of a new, revolutionary intelligentsia, the separation of the Church from the state and the school from the Church, the elimination of racial discrimination in all spheres of life, the dissemination among the broad masses of workers of a revolutionary ideology based on Marxist-Leninist theory, the development of a multi-faceted cultural cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

All these questions have been developed in the monograph with an extensive drawing upon documents and materials collected by the author in Cuba at the time of his scholarly trips there. In the Soviet and the Cuban press 20 reviews appeared on this book, and it was given high marks.¹⁰ This work was successfully defended by the author as a doctoral dissertation in 1965.

In 1979 there appeared I. R. Grigulevich's book entitled "Jose Marti--Herald of the Cuban Revolution." It deals with the national hero of Cuba, a man who has gone down in history as the Apostle of Cuban Independence. Jose Marti's life is revealed by the author as an inalienable and glorious part of Cuba's history and of the Cuban revolutionary movement.

Another very important topic in the history of Latin America which has constantly attracted this scholar's attention--the wars for independence. I. R. Grigulevich has studied the basic questions of the liberation war of the Spanish colonies in America, emphasizing that in essence it was a bourgeois revolution, which occurred under the special conditions of an armed struggle against the colonialists.¹¹ He revealed the role played by the leaders of the wars for independence--Francisco de Miranda and Simon Bolivar.¹²

A particular place in I. R. Grigulevich's scholarly work is occupied by a series of books which he wrote--biographies of the outstanding figures in the wars of independence in Spanish America during the 19th century and the revolutionary movement on the American continent during the 20th century. In

addition to the above-mentioned books on Simon Bolivar, Francisco de Miranda, and Jose Marti, these include works on the heroes of the Mexican people, Benito Juarez and Pancho Villa, on the outstanding Latin American revolutionaries, Ernesto Che Guevara and Salvador Allende, on the leader of the American and international Communist and labor movement, William Foster, and about the most important contemporary Mexican artist, David Siqueiros.¹³ The most recent works in this biographical genre are sketches of the legendary leaders of the Nicaraguan liberation movement, Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador.¹⁴

In these works I. R. Grigulevich has not only recreated in a talented and extraordinarily skillful manner the remarkable figures of the great patriots and fighters for independence and progress of the peoples of America, as well as providing a multi-faceted characterization of their activity, but he has also studied the complex stages of history of many countries of this continent--from the beginning of the 19th century to the Sandinista Revolution inclusively. He has given us a profound analysis of the national-liberation and revolutionary movements in the Western Hemisphere during the 19th and 20th centuries. Written on the basis of a large amount of documentary material, and critically conceived from a principled, Marxist-Leninist point of view, these books constitute serious studies, and they have received high marks from historical specialists in the USSR and abroad. At the same time their publicistically-artistic form of exposition has made them truly interesting for millions of readers. Almost all the books from this series have been translated into foreign languages. The biography of the legendary Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara was written by I. R. Grigulevich based on study of Guevara's personal manuscripts, stories about him from his friends and comrades-in-arms, and work in the Cuban archives. Reviewers have noted the emotional force, informational thoroughness, and the documentary truthfulness of this book, which presents the figure of this fiery, international Communist, this selfless fighter for the social liberation of the peoples of Latin America, a man of crystal-clear honor, and a sincere friend of the USSR.

The book on Salvador Allende acquaints the reader with the people's president of Chile, a man of unbreakable courage, a great patriot of Chile. Favorable reviews of this book were printed in PRAVDA and the journal KOMMUNIST, which noted not only its political importance but also its merits as a timely scholarly study of that complex historical situation within which the left-wing forces headed by Allende had to operate during the 1960's and 1970's in Chile.¹⁵

Lively interest and numerous favorable responses were evoked by the biographies of Bolivar and Miranda in their native land--in Venezuela, as well as in other Latin American countries. The outstanding Chilean poet Pablo Neruda wrote a foreward to the biography of Bolivar, and the book on Miranda, which was published in Caracas, was recommended as a textbook for the schools. The renowned scholar on Latin America, Corresponding Member of the GDR Academy of Sciences Manfred Kossok wrote as follows: "I. Grigulevich is a complete master of the art of recreating the biographies of historical personages.... (He) belongs among those Soviet historians who, in accordance

with the best traditions of the 'Russian school', transform the historical aspects of biography into an element of the new historical world-view of the broad masses."¹⁶

I. R. Grigulevich carries on a great deal of scientific-organizational work. He has been the initiator, chief editor, and member of the editorial boards of many religious-studies monographs and collections. At the present time he heads up the authors' group of the multi-volume work entitled "Religions in the 20th Century" and is the chief editor of the annual entitled "Religions of the World" (which began to be published in 1982).

Over the course of many years I. R. Grigulevich has been in charge of the Sector for the Study of Foreign Ethnography (in 1982 this was changed to the Sector of Religious Studies and Foreign Ethnography) of the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Here, upon his initiative and with his direct participation, a number of valuable and theoretically informational collections were prepared, devoted to a critical analysis of the principal schools, concepts, and trends in the science of ethnography abroad.¹⁷ I. R. Grigulevich is the author of substantial articles in which he has analyzed in a sharply polemical manner the situation in theoretical ethnography in the West; here he has subjected the views of bourgeois ethnologists to well-argued criticism.¹⁸

I. R. Grigulevich has made a substantial contribution to the scholarly development of one of the most urgent, "sick" problems of the present day--racism--and to an elucidation of the struggle against it. His works entitled "Christianity and Racism," "Religion, Racism, and Racial Discrimination," "The Solution of the Racial Problem in Revolutionary Cuba,"¹⁹ and other scholarly and publicistic articles have exposed the racist theories and the racist practices of exploiters of all stripes--from the medieval Church to the present-day imperialists.

I. R. Grigulevich is one of the directors and editors of a series of collections of articles and documents under the general title "Racism in the Countries of the 'Free World' and the New Stage of the Struggle Against It," as prepared in the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences and published during the second half of the 1960's.²⁰ He is the chief editor of the annual, "Races and Peoples,"²¹ which has been coming out since 1971; elucidated here are the national-political problems and ethnocultural processes in various countries and regions of the world, along with racism and the struggle against it in the present-day phase. Taking part in this publication are prominent specialists--ethnographers, historians, anthropologists, legal scholars, economists, sociologists, social figures, and publicists, including some from foreign countries. This annual has also made a notable contribution to the theoretical development of the urgent questions of the present day and to the struggle of the progressive forces of the world against racial and national discrimination. I. R. Grigulevich has been an active participant in a number of representative conferences and meetings devoted to exposing racism and chauvinism, as well as racial and national discrimination.

For two decades now I. R. Grigulevich has directed the Foreign Editorial Board of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which publishes in many languages the journal OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI and 10 series of collections.

I.R. Grigulevich is not only a scholar but also a social leader. He is a vice-president of the Soviet Societies of Friendship with Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico; he is a board member of the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cooperation with the countries of Latin America, a member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the countries of Asia and Africa.

I. R. Grigulevich's active scholarly, scientific-organizational and social activities have received high marks. He has been awarded the Orders of the Red Banner, Friendship of the Peoples, the Red Star, and many medals of the USSR. In 1973 he was accorded the title of Honored Figure of Science of the RSFSR. In 1979 I. R. Grigulevich was elected as a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. I. R. Grigulevich's scholarly activity has received widespread recognition abroad. He has been elected as a corresponding member of the National Academy of History of Venezuela, a corresponding member of the Institute of Miranda Studies in Caracas (Venezuela), and honorary member of the Writers' Society of Colombia. I. R. Grigulevich has been awarded the Venezuelan Order of Francisco de Miranda, the Cuban Medal of the 20th Anniversary of Moncada, the Gold Medal of the Peruvian Institute on Human Problems, and the Silver Medal of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

It has now been five decades that Iosif Romual'dovich Grigulevich has actively participated in social life and labored fruitfully in the fields of historical scholarship. A man of exceptional capacity for work, the initiator and director of many important publications, a brilliant lecturer, and a witty conversationalist--that's how wide circles of historians know him.

The editorial group and editorial collegium of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, a member of which I. R. Grigulevich has been for many years, congratulate Iosif Romual'dovich on the occasion of his 70th birthday. We wish him good health and strength for new accomplishments and the implementation of new creative projects.

FOOTNOTES

1. I. Lavretskiy, "Vatikan. Religiya, finansy i politika" [The Vatican: Religion, Finances, and Politics], Moscow, 1957.
2. I. Lavretskiy, "Ten' Vatikana nad Latinskoy Amerikoy" [The Shadow of the Vatican over Latin America], Moscow, 1961; Lavretskiy, "Kardinaly idut v ad" [The Cardinals Are Going to Hell], Moscow, 1961; Lavretskiy, "Kolonyazatory ukhodyat--missionery ostayutsya" [The Colonialists Depart--The Missionaries Remain], Moscow, 1963.

3. I. R. Grigulevich, "Inkvizitsiya" [The Inquisition], Moscow, 1970; 2nd edition, Moscow, 1976.
4. See, for example: VOPROSY ISTORII, 1973, No 2; SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, 1973, No 4; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, 1973, No 5.
5. I. R. Grigulevich, "Papstvo. Vek XX" [The Papacy: The 20th Century], Moscow, 1978; 2nd edition, Moscow, 1981.
6. I. R. Grigulevich, "'Myatezhnaya' tserkov v Latinskoy Amerike" [The "Insurgent" Church in Latin America], Moscow, 1972; Grigulevich, "Krest i mech. Katolicheskaya tserkov' v Ispanskoy Amerike, XVI--XVIII vv." [The Cross and the Sword. The Catholic Church in Spanish America: 16th--18th Centuries], Moscow, 1977; Grigulevich, "Tserkov' i oligarkhiya v Latinskoy Amerike (1810--1959)" [The Church and the Oligarchy in Latin America (1810--1959)], Moscow, 1981.
7. Grigulevich, "Tserkov'...", p 317.
8. Grigulevich, "'Myatezhnaya'...", p 4.
9. I. R. Grigulevich, "Kul'turnaya revolyutsiya na Kube" [The Cultural Revolution in Cuba], Moscow, 1965.
10. PRAVDA, 25 July 1965; KOMMUNIST, 1965, No 10; VOPROSY ISTORII, 1965, No 9; SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA, 1965, No 5; EL MUNDO (Havana), 21 September, 1965, and others.
11. M. S. Al'pertovich, et al., "On the Liberation Struggle of the Spanish Colonies in America (1810--1826)", VOPROSY ISTORII, 1956, No 11; I. R. Lavretskiy, "The Ideological Heritage of the War for Independence," in the collection: "Natsional'no-osvoboditel'noye dvizheniye v Latinskoy Amerike na sovremennom etape" [The National-Liberation Movement in Latin America at the Present-Day Phase], Moscow, 1961; I. R. Grigulevich, "Indians and Their Role in the National-Liberation Movement in Latin America" --A Report Presented at the 7th MKAEN, Moscow, 1964. I. R. Grigulevich and A. V. Yefimov, "On the Question of the Origin and Development of Nations in Latin America," in the book: "Natsii Latinskoy Ameriki. Formirovaniye. Razvitiye" [The Nations of Latin America: Formation and Development], Moscow, 1964; Strany Latinskoy Ameriki v XVI--XIX vv.--Novaya istoriya. Uchebnik dlya vuzov" [The Countries of Latin America in the 16th--19th Centuries--A Modern History. A Textbook for VUZ's], Moscow, 1972.
12. I. R. Lavretskiy, "Bolivar" [Bolivar], Moscow, 1960; 2nd edition--1966; 3rd edition--1981; I. R. Lavretskiy, "Miranda" [Miranda], Moscow, 1965; I. R. Grigulevich, "Fransisko de Miranda i bor'ba za nezavisimost' Ispanskoy Ameriki" [Francisco de Miranda and the Struggle for the Independence of Spanish America], Moscow, 1976.

13. I. R. Lavretskiy, "Pancho Vil'ya" [Pancho Villa], Moscow, 1962; Lavretskiy, "Ernesto Che Gevara" [Ernesto Che Guevara], Moscow, 1972; 2nd ed. --1973; 3rd ed. --1978; Lavretskiy, "Sal'vador Al'yende" [Salvador Allende], Moscow, 1974; 2nd ed. --1975; Grigulevich, "Uil'yam Z. Foster" [William Z. Foster], Moscow, 1975; Grigulevich, "Sikeyros" [Siqueiros], Moscow, 1980.
14. I. R. Grigulevich, "Augusto Cesar Sandino--General of Free People," NOVAYA I NOVEYSHEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, 1982, No 1--2; Grigulevich, "Carlos Fonseca--Leader of the Sand nista Revolution," NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA, 1983, No 1.
15. The honorarium for this publication was donated in its entirety by the author to the Fund of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Chilean Democracy.
16. ZEITSCHRIFT FUR GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT, Berlin, 1973, No 3, p 990.
17. See, for example, "Etnologicheskkiye issledovaniya za rubezhom. Kriticheskkiye ocherki" [Ethnological Studies Abroad: Critical Essays], Moscow, 1973; "Kontseptsii zarubezhnoy etnografii. Kriticheskkiye etyudy" [Concepts of Ethnography Abroad: Critical Studies], Moscow, 1976; "Etnografiya za rubezhom. Istoriograficheskkiye ocherki" [Ethnography Abroad: Historiographical Studies], Moscow, 1979.
18. See, for example, I. R. Grigulevich, "Prikladnaya missionerskaya etnografiya" [Applied Missionary Ethnography], in the book: "Sovremennaya amerikanskaya etnografiya" [Contemporary American Ethnography], Moscow, 1963.
19. "'Net!'--rasizmu" ["No!" to Racism], Moscow, 1969; "Rasizm--ideologiya imperIALIZMA, vrag obshchestvennogo progressa" [Racism--the Ideology of Imperialism, the Foe of Social Progress], Moscow, 1973; "Rasy i obshchestvo" [Races and Society], Moscow, 1982.
20. "Protiv rasizma" [Against Racism], Moscow, 1966; "Dokumenty oblichayut rasizm" [Documents Expose Racism], Moscow, 1969; "Narody protiv rasizma" [Peoples Against Racism], Moscow, 1970; "Yest' u menya mehta..." [I Have a Dream] (Selected Works and Speeches by Martin Luther King), Moscow, 1970.
21. "Rasy i narody" [Races and Peoples], Vols 1--13, Moscow, 1971--1983.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS DETAILED IN REPORT ON KIEV CONFERENCE

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 215-221

[Report by R. Galetskaya, candidate of economic sciences, scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council "Socioeconomic Problems of Population": "Demographic Policy in Socialist Society"]

[Text] A broad range of theoretical, methodological and practical questions of demographic development was discussed at an all-union conference "Problems of Demographic Policy in Socialist Society." The organizers of this conference, which took place in late October 1982 in Kiev, were the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council "Socioeconomic Problems of Population," the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research, the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov Center for the Study of Population Problems, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Labor Scientific Council "Socioeconomic Problems of Population and Labor," and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics. More than 300 scientists and practising specialists from many cities in the country participated, along with guests from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Work was done at plenary session and in seven sections: "Theoretical Problems of Demographic Policy," "Improving Demographic Policy in the Field of the Formation and Development of the Family," "Demographic Policy in the Field of Improving the National Health," "Problems of Labor Force Renewal within the System of Demographic Policy," "Urgent Problems of Migration Policy in the USSR," "Resettlement Problems and Their Consideration in Resolving Demographic Policy" and "Regional and Organizational Aspects of Demographic Policy: Theory and Practice." More than 40 reports and communications were presented.

Opening the meeting, vice-president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences I. Lukinov said that the years that have elapsed since the last all-union demographic conference was convened (Kiev, 1973) has been a period of dynamic socioeconomic development in the USSR and the further raising of the people's living standard on this basis. At the same time this kind of dynamism has necessarily complicated the mechanism involved in the interaction of socioeconomic and demographic

processes, dictating the need for improving the forms and methods of control in sociodemographic development. At the stage of mature socialism the essential conditions have appeared for working out and implementing an active demographic policy.

In a socialist society, I. Lukinov stressed, no contradiction exists between socioeconomic and demographic policy. Socioeconomic progress creates the prerequisites and conditions for the timely resolution of urgent demographic problems, which in turn is one of the main factors in the acceleration of socioeconomic progress,

During the last decade, the speaker noted, definite successes have been achieved in the comprehensive scientific development of questions connected with improving the effectiveness of social policy, including demographic policy. However, our science still does not completely satisfy the demands of practice in controlling demographic development. The task for scientists in this field is to outline concrete ways of improving demographic policy in socialist society.

T. Ryabushkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council "Socioeconomic Problems of Population," presented a report entitled "The Demographic Situation in the USSR and the Tasks of Demographic Science in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." He recalled that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress provide for the pursuance of an effective demographic policy, influencing the consolidation of the family as the most important cell in socialist society, creating better conditions for combining motherhood with active participation by women in labor and social activities, improving maintenance for children and those incapable of work, and finally, implementing a system of measures to increase life expectancy and labor activity and improve people's health. The policy of the CPSU and Soviet government, aimed at improving the national well-being, has led to positive shifts in population structure and population development trends. In particular, infant mortality has fallen and average life expectancy has increased. The qualitative indexes for population are improving through the rise in the level of popular education and growth in workers' skills and their general culture.

The speaker went on to note that clearly marked regional features are typical of the demographic situation in the USSR: in some regions there is rapid population growth, while in others it is very slow, and in individual regions negative population growth is even being observed. The Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan make up one-sixth of the country's population, but natural population growth there is almost 40 percent. The differences in the level of natural growth are extremely significant. For example, in Central Asia it is 10 times greater than in the Central Chernozem region of the RSFSR and 9 times greater than in the Central Economic Region of the RSFSR, Latvia and Estonia. The transition from the traditional type of population renewal, distinguished by a high mortality level and high birth rate, to the present type, characterized by a relatively low mortality rate and a low birth rate, will determine the main features of demographic development in the USSR in the coming decades. This historically law-governed process is taking place

at an uneven rate among the different population groups. On most of the territory of the USSR the process is close to completion.

T. Ryabushkin noted that the transition to the new type of population renewal is an integral part of the positive shifts associated with the lowered mortality rate, the radical change in the position of women and children in the family and in society, and the formation of the new man. At the same time, this transition is beset with certain contradictions resulting from the complexity of demographic awareness and demographic behavior by millions of people under the conditions of establishing and consolidating a new life. There are also inherent contradictions in the present type of population renewal that has been asserted. The demographic problems that Soviet society is encountering at the present stage are the reflection of these contradictions. In resolving them it is essential to take into account both general law-governed, long-term demographic development and the features of each stage, together with regional considerations. The need for active intervention in the course of demographic processes now results from the following factors: the halt in the increase in average life expectancy and even a certain decrease in life expectancy resulting from higher mortality rates, especially among adult men; retention of the significant differential in the birth rate levels because of uneven transition to the new type of birth rate (in those groups where this transition has been mainly completed, birth rate has stabilized at a level that does not insure simple population renewal; in groups where it is occurring intensively, the birth rate tends to fall to an undesirable level; in groups in the early stages of the transition, a very high birth rate is retained); the lower stability of marriages and the increase in the number of divorces and childless families; unevenness in population growth in different regions resulting from differences in natural population growth and migration mobility; unevenness in numerical growth in the urban and rural populations, explained primarily by the continued population flow from the countryside into the cities; the increasing age of the population resulting from the transition to the new type of renewal with its typically low birth rate; deformations, resulting from the wars, in the age-and-sex structure of the population, giving rise to undulating dynamics in the numerical strength of the age contingents.

The report by D. Valentey, chief of the Moscow State University Center for the Study of Population Problems, and A. Kvasha, an associate at this center, dealt with theoretical problems in demographic policy. They stressed that in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the general task in the field of population studies is theoretical-methodological support for the realization of an effective demographic policy. It is necessary to concentrate attention on developing a general theory of population. It is necessary to reveal the dialect in population development under socialism and the sources of this development. On this basis it will be possible to analyze the interrelationship between population dynamics and individual demographic processes, and socioeconomic development and its individual elements. Thus, the problem is to reveal more concretely, in a more content-filled way, and more broadly, the socioeconomic determination of population development. In the opinion of the speakers, under the conditions of mature socialism the main instrument of demographic policy should be a comprehensive, long-term program for population development.

Problems of improving planned control over sociodemographic development were examined in a report by Yu. Paliy, deputy chief of the USSR Gosplan Consolidated Department for Social Problems and Population. He pointed out that development and implementation of an effective demographic policy pose new demands both for demographic science and the practice of socialist planning. It is a matter primarily of combining theory and practice more completely and organically in controlling the country's demographic development. Raising the scientific level of control in this field presupposes the extensive introduction of theoretical developments right into the "flesh" of the plan, for planning has been and remains the core of centralized leadership in sociodemographic processes.

On the one hand it is essential to concentrate the attention of scientists on the development of practical concrete proposals and recommendations and bringing them up to the stage of realization, that is, to reinforce the applied character of demographic science (naturally, without detriment to fundamental research). On the other hand, it is important to improve the organization and methodology of socioeconomic planning and the system of plan indicators so that the plan itself will reflect to a greater degree than heretofore the requirements, aims and directions of demographic policy and will be oriented on the comprehensive resolution of population problems. This should be spread to all levels of control. In connection with the need to combine theory and practice more completely in the control of demographic processes within the country, special urgency attaches to questions that lie at the interface between economic, social, demographic and other spheres in the life of Soviet society.

In a report entitled "Problems of Agreeing the Utilization of the Labor Force with the Goals of Demographic Policy," V. Kostakov, chief of the Labor Force Forecasting Sector at the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics, noted that the idea that demographic processes, in particular birth rate, allegedly exert a direct effect on the formation and utilization of the labor force is an oversimplification. It is erroneous to think that personnel shortages are merely the result of the lowered birth rate. In his opinion, the reduced birth rate and the occurrence of labor shortages in the USSR coincided in a purely random way chronologically. Until recently growth rates for the labor force were the highest throughout the entire postwar period. And the lowered birth rate is only just starting to affect the dynamics of the labor force. Its growth will be largely slowed as the result of the increase in the proportion of the population of retirement age.

One of the most important directions for researchers in employment is the study of the interrelationship between demographic development and the rate of employment and the utilization of the labor force. Two viewpoints exist here. According to one, demographic policy has nothing to do with the labor force since it covers only the social field. Supporters of the other viewpoint link demographic processes directly with the labor force. In the speaker's opinion, both views are incorrect. Since a link does exist between demographic processes and the utilization of the labor force, then a link must also exist between demographic policy and employment policy. The former places definite demands on the second, and vice versa. The main task in this field formulated at

the 26th CPSU Congress is to insure, even during the 11th Five-Year Plan, conformity between the available and newly created work places and the availability of a labor force.

The family as an object of demographic policy was the subject of a report by A. Volkov, chief of the demographic section at the USSR Central Statistical Administration Scientific Research Institute. The paramount task of an effective demographic policy, and this is stated in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, is to promote the consolidation of the family as the most important cell of socialist society. It is not fortuitous that this task has been moved to the forefront. The family is the main object of the state's demographic policy and it is through the family that social factors influence demographic processes. Over a 9-year period (between the last two censuses) the country's population grew by about 9 percent, while the number of families increased 13 percent and the number of married couples 16 percent. There are more families but they are becoming smaller. The number of people living outside the family is increasing. This is the result of the following causes of a demographic nature: the increase in the number of young people getting married because of the lower age limit for contracting marriages; the trend toward nuclearization of the family, that is, toward earlier departure of adult children from their parental homes; the growth in the number of incomplete families resulting from divorce and widowhood; and the smaller number of children in families. Considerable differentiation is observed in the size and structure of families by regions. These trends are giving rise to a number of problems of a demographic and general social nature.

First, there is the problem of single people. It is connected mainly with the increasing number of incomplete families. What we have in mind is not only marriages that break up because of divorce but also through the death of one of the partners. In most cases, divorce and widowhood is an "irrevocable" loss: the breakup of first marriages is not compensated by second marriages. This in turn creates the problem of children growing up without parents. According to approximate assessments about one-fourth of the children born lose one or both parents before they reach the age of 16 as a result of death or divorce. Orphanhood is now giving way to the state of being fatherless. A third problem is that of parents without children. It is a question not only of families in which there are no children at all but also of the separate lives of parents and children. The transition from the three-generation family to primarily the two-generation family is leading to change in the nature of the relationships among the representatives of the different generations. Yet another problem is that children are growing up without brothers or sisters, who are gradually being replaced by the collective of children of the same age in a kindergarten and later in school. It is probable that the change in the relationships between familial and extrafamilial education is playing a role also in the formation of trends in families and children.

Having discussed theoretical and applied aspects of demographic policy, practice in its implementation in the USSR, and the experience of other socialist countries, the conference participants reached the following conclusions: the successful implementation of demographic policy in the socialist society is based on Marxist-Leninist theory of social development

and a knowledge of its laws and the contradictions and concrete problems arising during the course of the interaction of socioeconomic and demographic processes. Comprehensive and deep consideration of the entire complex of demographic problems requires further extension of the research front in this field. Fundamental research in the field of renewal of the labor force is particularly urgent on the practical plane. Further expansion and deepening are also required in studies on patterns in the formation of the most substantial features of population renewal at the stage of mature socialism, sociodemographic prospects for socialist society, the socioeconomic essence of demographic processes, the concrete mechanisms involved in the link between people's demographic behavior and the objective conditions of their lives, and the demographic aspects of all kinds of living activities in the population in the process of which population renewal takes place. Concrete studies of the interconnection between demographic and other social processes should be conducted at all levels and in all social collectives. There is a need to analyze the economic and demographic aspects of the family and the features of its formation, function and development, taking into account the sequential stages of the life cycle. Special attention should be given to the processes involved in the formation of material conditions in the lives of young families and families with children; to problems of the harmonious combination of professional work by women and motherhood and the fulfillment of family duties and labor, everyday and leisure conditions for working women; and to questions of organizing domestic affairs in the family, forms of linking them with a generalized system of personal affairs, the rearing of children, education, medical services, and health and cultural leisure.

Those speaking emphasized that a fruitful analysis of demographic problems is possible only given a harmonious combination of theoretical and empirical studies. Inadequate study of a number of fundamental theoretical problems, including questions of demographic policy, is the main brake on the development of all demographic science and practice in controlling sociodemographic processes. Further successes in studies of the concrete problems in this sphere of the life of society will depend largely on the development of demographic theory. The quality of specific sociodemographic studies should also be improved, the sources of demographic information expanded, and the system of indexes, methodology and techniques for analyzing demographic processes and the factors influencing them improved, taking regional aspects into account.

In the recommendations adopted as the result of the discussion it was pointed out that concrete measures in the field of demographic policy can be grouped in the following main directions: improvement in the social education of the rising generation; further improvement in conditions for the creation and functioning of the family, making domestic work easier and providing material support for mothers and children; improving labor legislation and adapting it better to the needs of demographic policy; more rational utilization of the potential labor force available in the population; improvements in the public health system aimed at further improving the nation's health, prolonging the period of active work capacity and reducing mortality; pursuing a rational housing policy and improving consumer personal services; improving control over migration processes, the recruitment system, resettlement and the disposition and utilization of the labor force; accounting for demographic

factors in cultural construction; the formation of public opinion on questions of demographic development; and others. Here, at the present stage particular attention should be given to the scientific substantiation, practical development and effect of introducing those measures that require not additional allocations but an intelligent redistribution in social programs of the means already available, and organizational efforts to take into account in the optimal way the principles and tasks of demographic policy in such programs.

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